

LIII.—*Descriptions of new Cichlid Fishes from South America in the British Museum.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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*Nannacara tania*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{4}$ . Snout shorter than eye, the diameter of which is  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in the length of head and equal to the interorbital width. Depth of præ-orbital  $\frac{1}{2}$  the diameter of eye. Maxillary not extending to below eye; jaws equal anteriorly; fold of lower lip continuous; 2 series of scales on cheek, 1 series on præoperculum; 5 short gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Scales  $24\frac{2}{8}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  a scale between upper lateral line and dorsal fin for most of its length. Dorsal XVI 7; last spine  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of head; soft fin extending to anterior part of caudal. Anal III 7. Pectoral not quite so long as head; ventrals extending to vent. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle  $\frac{2}{3}$  as long as deep. A dark oblique stripe from eye to interoperculum; a broad dark longitudinal stripe from eye to base of caudal; narrower stripes at edges of series of scales on body; an oblique stripe from eye to interoperculum; vertical fins dusky.

A specimen of 42 mm. from the Amazon at Manaos, presented by Herr J. Paul Arnold. Two much smaller specimens (30 mm.) are similar to the type, but are not included in the description.

The only other species of this genus is *Nannacara anomala*, Regan, from the Essequibo; the types are 55 to 57 mm. in total length, but the eye is larger and the interorbital space narrower (respectively  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head), the dorsal spines are higher (last more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head), and there are differences in form and coloration also.

*Geophagus pellegrini*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $2\frac{1}{3}$  to  $2\frac{3}{5}$  in the length, length of head  $2\frac{2}{3}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ . Snout  $2\frac{1}{3}$  to 3 in the length of head, diameter of eye 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , interorbital width 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , depth of præ-orbital  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{2}{3}$ . Maxillary not reaching eye; jaws equal anteriorly; lower lip with a deep lobe on each side; cheek with 6 series of scales; 14 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Scales  $31\frac{4-5}{10}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 between lateral line

and anterior rays of soft dorsal. Dorsal XVII 10; last spine  $\frac{1}{3}$  or a little more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of head. Anal III 7-8. Dorsal and anal scaleless. Pectoral a little shorter than head, extending to above the anal spines. Caudal truncate or slightly emarginate. Caudal peduncle longer than deep. A blackish blotch on and below the fourteenth to sixteenth scales of the lateral line; traces of dark cross-bars and of a lateral band; a dark spot at base of caudal; vertical fins dusky.

Three specimens, 75 to 150 mm. in total length, from Tado, Rio San Juan, Choco, S.W. Colombia, collected by Mr. G. Palmer. Three smaller examples (45 to 60 mm.) are not included in the description; they have the same number of scales and fin-rays as the types.

This species is related to *G. camopiensis*, Pellegrin, from Guiana, which has XV-XVI 11-12 dorsal rays, and differs also in the deeper præorbital and more anterior position of the lateral blotch. I have much pleasure in naming this species after Dr. Pellegrin, who has kindly sent me one of the types of *G. camopiensis* for comparison.

*Geophagus hondæ*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $2\frac{2}{5}$  to  $2\frac{3}{5}$  in the length, length of head 3. Snout  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head, diameter of eye 4, interorbital width 4 to  $4\frac{1}{3}$ , depth of præorbital 3 to  $3\frac{1}{3}$ . Maxillary not reaching eye; jaws equal anteriorly; fold of lower lip continuous or not; cheek with 5 or 6 series of scales; 12 or 13 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Scales 28-29  $\frac{4-1\frac{1}{2}}{9-10}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  between lateral line and anterior rays of soft dorsal. Dorsal XVI 9-10; spines subequal from the fifth; last  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of head. Anal III 7-8. Dorsal and anal scaleless. Pectoral shorter than head, extending to above vent. Caudal slightly emarginate. Caudal peduncle nearly as long as deep. Body with faint bars bearing a series of blotches along middle of side; soft vertical fins spotted.

Two specimens, 80 to 85 mm. in total length, from Honda, Colombia, presented in 1909 by Sir Bryan Leighton.

This species is closely related to *G. crassilabris*, Steind., from Panama, but differs in the smaller head and fewer scales. Dr. Pellegrin has very kindly informed me that the specimens of *G. crassilabris* in the Paris Museum resemble Steindachner's type in having  $2\frac{1}{2}$  series of scales between the lateral line and the anterior ray of the soft dorsal.

*Cichlosoma (Parapetenia) atromaculatum*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{2}{5}$  in the length, length of head  $2\frac{2}{5}$  to 3. Snout as long as or longer than eye, the diameter of which is  $3\frac{1}{3}$  to  $3\frac{2}{5}$  in the length of head; interorbital width  $3\frac{1}{3}$  to  $3\frac{2}{5}$ . Depth of præorbital  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  the diameter of eye. Maxillary extending to below anterior margin, præmaxillary processes to above anterior  $\frac{1}{4}$  of eye; jaws equal anteriorly; fold of the lower lip continuous; a pair of anterior canines in the upper jaw, 2 pairs in the lower; cheek with 5 series of scales; 7 or 8 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch; lower pharyngeals united by their straight inner edges; pharyngeal teeth conical. Scales 29-31  $\frac{4-4\frac{1}{2}}{10-11}$ , 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  between lateral line and base of anterior part of soft dorsal. Dorsal XVII 10-11; spines subequal from sixth or seventh to fourteenth or fifteenth, which are a little less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of head; last about  $\frac{2}{5}$  the length of head. Anal VI 8-9. Pectoral  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of head, extending to above vent or origin of anal; ventrals reaching anal. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle somewhat deeper than long. Body with 7 dark cross-bars bearing one series of blackish spots above the lateral line and two below it; fourth bar ending above in a spot at base of last three dorsal spines; sixth connecting a pair of spots at ends of bases of dorsal and anal fins; a spot at base of pectoral, another on upper part of base of caudal; fins dusky, with traces of series of small darker spots.

Four specimens, 85-115 mm. in total length, from Tado, Rio San Juan, Choco, S.W. Colombia, collected by Mr. G. Palmer.

This species is related to *C. urophthalmus*.

## LIV.—Note on the Cyclogasteridæ.

By CHARLES VICTOR BURKE.

LÜTKEN (1898) has called attention to the uncertainty existing concerning the species of *Cyclogaster* and *Careproctus* and the validity of the latter genus. From an examination of the work of other writers, notably that of Collett (1880 and 1905) and Smitt (1893), we are forced to agree with Lütken that there is a "hopeless *Liparis* question," especially as regards the species of the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean north of Europe. This confusion has